

Miscellaneous.

FROM FLORIDA.

LIEUT. ALBURTI.—By the steamer Isis, Capt. Pitcher, the editor of the Georgian, yesterday, received from his intelligent correspondent, the following particulars of Lieut. Alburti's gallant efforts with the Indians. We are promised, by our correspondent, many interesting facts connected with the late contests with the enemy. We are more than gratefully obliged to him for his attention under the circumstances, oppressed by which he wrote the following.

Lieut. Alburti deserves the praise of his countrymen, and we hope to see his soldierlike conduct rewarded in the way most gratifying to an ambitious soldier.

From another source, to which we are indebted, we learn that Coosa Tustenuggee, a Nickasukee Chief, with ten warriors, had gone in at Tampa, and said he would take in his part of that band.

There were 322 Indians at Tampa Bay, including 65 warriors, all strongly guarded, as they should be.

FLORIDA, March 4, 1841.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification and pride, that I lay before you the following authentic account of the two battles fought by Lieut. Alburti, 2d Infantry, and his small but gallant command on the 2d instant, of which I apprised you in a hasty note of that day. I am persuaded that such conduct will not be passed over in silence by the proper authorities in Washington, and that they will manifest by a Brevet, their sense of his gallantry and skill. I venture to assert, that on no occasion since this unhappy war commenced, fruitful as it has proved in incidents of personal daring, has there been exhibited such skill, combined with heroic bravery, as the history of the two battles in question display.

Mr. Granger, in a recent speech on the floor of Congress, characterized our army "as a disgraceful little band." Alburti has hurled back the statement with disdain, and proudly proved its falsity. If any thing can add to Mr. Alburti's reputation as a gallant soldier, it must be the recital of a victory achieved over an overwhelming force, as the one he had to contend with. Early on the morning of the 2d inst., he had despatched his team with a small escort to Fort Russell, for provisions. About 11 o'clock he heard an unusual noise in the neighborhood of Orange Creek bridge. He immediately divided his company, taking with him 22 (one-half of the company present) and hurried along the edge of the Ocklawaha hammock in extended order. In the pine barren near the bridge, he discovered the Indians, and commenced the action by a heavy fire, which was returned and kept up by both parties for the space of half an hour or more. The Indians yelled often and loud (allow a cracker expression it was hideous!) which was returned by the men, with great spirit—at length the Indians gave way, as the Lieutenant thought, but it was only a ruse of theirs to cut him off from his post. They again appeared on his left, he immediately threw back his left flank, the movement changing

severely wounded in the affair. Still very anxious for the safety of his team and escort, Lt. Alburti, after sending off a mounted man, as an express to Fort Russell, directing him to take the upper road, left his post with 18 men, at the lower bridge on Orange Creek, he received a heavy cross-fire from the hammock; he returned the fire and drove the Indians from the hammock to the pine barren, and pursued them for a mile and a half. In this action he had one private killed—the Indians having been defeated, he went in to Fort Russell. The Indians killed one private and wounded six. One Corporal out on hunting was met and killed, previous to the commencement of the action. The express rider is missing, supposed to have been killed.

FLORIDA, March 6, 1841.

Capt. Barnum and his command left Fort Russell the day following the "battle of Orange Creek," in pursuit of the enemy. We have just heard from him. He trailed the Indians to a point nine miles beyond Fort Mackay—found two camps, one containing 21 huts, the other 22. The Indians fired upon him, severely wounding two men. A charge was made, and the Indians fled. The horse rode by Alburti's express man was found, and a large quantity of plunder destroyed, such as hoes, corn, iron kettles, axes, and the like. Many valuable skins were taken; also two deer, and two turkeys, apparently shot that morning. The clothing belonging to the men killed in the fight with Alburti, was found—also a new undress uniform coat, belonging to the late Lieut. Sherwood, and a lace collar, the property of the lamented Mrs. Montgomery. A new made grave was found, and in it the body of a large warrior slain through the breast. He was undoubtedly killed by Alburti's command—as many were seen to fall in the action he had with them. After the flight of the Indians, large quantities of blood were found in various places in the hammock, showing that Captain Barnum's fire must have proved destructive to some of the Indians. A large force is still out endeavoring to come up with the Indians. The whole country from Fort Harlee to Fort Holmes is filled with the enemy. Where now is the peace party? Have my predictions been verified or not?—*Savannah Rep.* 11th inst.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—The steam ship Savannah, Capt. Wade, arrived last night from Galveston, bringing papers five days later than the dates by the New York.

There is little news in the papers brought us by our marine reporter.

A flying report prevailed in Galveston, that Mexico had recognized the independence of Texas; this of course is all "Elizabeth Martin."

Great preparations were being made in Houston to celebrate the 2d of March—the 5th anniversary of Texian Independence. The following appointments of Foreign Ministers have been made by the acting President since the adjournment of Congress: Gen. T. J. Green, to England; W. H. Dargensfield, to France, and Judge Webb to Mexico. Mr. Mayfield has been appointed Secretary of State.

The following are the recognized Consuls of the Republic:

John Willis, Consul for Marseilles, France. Edward Peravy, Havre, France. M. Theodore Barbey, Paris, France. Arthur Iken, London, England. William Bryan, New Orleans, La. John Cortes, Natchitoches, La. Henry H. Williams, Baltimore, Md. Joseph B. Brown, Key West, Fla. Walter Smith, Mobile, Ala. Thomas Lynch Hamilton, Charleston, S.C. Thomas A. Dexter, Boston, Mass. John H. Brower, New York. Moses Patten, Bangor, Maine. Benjamin Drake, Cincinnati, Ohio. Francis Gurney Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. Calvin C. Jackson, Detroit, Michigan.

Col. Wm. G. Cooke had returned to Austin, having traversed the route of the road and established one post on Red River, a short distance above Coffee's Station, and another on the Trinity. He has been nominated by a large meeting in Austin, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Santa Anna recently used the following language in a letter to Arista, in speaking of the termination of the war with the Federalists:—"Having happily terminated this war, you can dedicate yourself more successfully to the new campaign against Texas, or at least secure our frontier against the Indians and those perfidious adventurers."—*N. O. Picayune.*

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. adjourned to-day. Mr. Webster delivered a great argument, and probably his best, before that Court, in the case of the boundary question between Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The decision of the Court, in the famous *Amistad* case, was pronounced, to-day, by Justice Story. The judgment of the Court was that the Negroes go free. There was no dissent to this judgment, from any member of the Court. [The *Globe* states that Judge Baldwin dissented.] The basis of the decision was that the Negroes, though claimed as property under the treaty of 1795, with Spain, were actually free, as *bezo negroes*, according to the laws of Spain and a certain treaty of Spain made with Great Britain.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, this morning, and renewed the discussion of the proposition to dismiss Blair & Rives, as printers of the Court. Mr. King, of Ala., offered an amendment, declaring that the contract between the Senate and the printer could not be annulled. Mr. Huntington opened the debate, contending at length, first, that the Senate had the right to dismiss their printers when they pleased; and second, that it was expedient now to dismiss Messrs. Blair & Rives. On the latter head, he argued that the time and circumstances under which Messrs. Blair & Rives were chosen would alone furnish ground for their removal. A defeated party, at the last moment of the continuance of their power, had forced them upon the majority, knowing them to be peculiarly obnoxious to that majority. Mr. Henderson followed on the same side, Mr. King,

took place between Mr. Clay, of Ky., and Mr. King, of Ala. Mr. Clay had spoken of Blair, as "infamous." Mr. King retorted that he was as good as Mr. Clay, or something like that. Mr. Clay rejoined in a manner wholly unimpassioned, remarking upon the fact, which he had asserted, that the *Globe* was full of slanders, daily, upon the Senators, &c., and repeating the denunciations heretofore hurled against the *Globe*, by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Pickens and others, who were now the friends of the *Globe*. Finally, he said that the imputation cast upon him by the Senator from Alabama, by the assertion, that Blair was on an equality with him, was "untrue, false and cowardly."

Mr. King said, I shall make no reply. Mr. Preston followed, at length, in support of the resolution to dismiss Mr. Wright took the floor, and, about 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

During the debate, and after the remarks of Mr. Clay, Mr. King penned a challenge, and sent for Dr. Sevier, of Mo., who delivered it immediately to Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay having glanced at it, replied, "yes, at any moment," and he then accompanied Dr. Sevier out of the Chamber.

After this exhibition, some persons who thought proper to interfere, and to inform the police of what was going forward.

The Police Magistrates issued writs against the parties, arrested them, and held them to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars each, to keep the peace, &c.

March 9.

The remarks of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, yesterday, are likely to lead to some disagreeable results. During the debate, in regard to the removal of the public printer, Mr. King, of Alabama, in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Clay, on the day previous, in which the latter characterized the editor of the *Globe* as "a man of infamous character," and his paper "an infamous sheet,"—went into a defence of the private character of Mr. Blair, and gave it as his opinion that Mr. B. was as honorable, high-minded and generous a man as any of his calumniators. This brought Mr. Clay, who repelled the comparison, and said that if the Senator applied it to him, it was "false, untrue and cowardly!" Mr. King did not reply to this, but immediately penned a challenge, which was forwarded by Mr. Linn, of Missouri, and referred by Mr. Clay to Mr. Mangum, of N. C. The affair, however, got wind, and Mr. King was arrested, and bound over to keep the peace in the penalty of \$5000 by one of the city magistrates. I am told, this morning, by a friend of one of the parties, that a meeting will take place out of the District as soon as the Senate adjourns.

Messrs. Tyler, Wise and others endeavored to have the affair made up, but the circumstances of the case would not permit it, and the meeting will certainly take place. The rumor gains ground, that Mr. Fox, H. B. Majesty's Minister, has given notice to this Government of his intention to demand passports, unless McLeod is liberated in ten days. The administration must, of course, refuse, if the demand assumes this shape, and, although the effects of a

war will be ruinous to Southern interests, her representatives here seem disposed to support its prosecution, should it be deemed necessary and proper.

The proclamation for an extra session will probably appear early in the ensuing week, and from the number of office seekers here, I am disposed to think that a great many will await it on the spot, in order to take time by the forelock in regard to their respective claims. A large list of Executive appointments were handed in to-day, and will be acted upon, if the subject of printing is got through with in time. Messrs. Wright of N. Y., Mangum of N. C., Walker of Miss., Woodbury of N. H., and others, addressed the Senate at length this morning. The subject has assumed a political shape entirely, and from that circumstance, the election of Blair & Rives will be set aside by a majority of at least six votes, which embraces the whole whig strength.

The Supreme Court has decided in favor of the *Amistad* Negroes. The decision, which was read by Judge Story, is exceedingly long, but does not come up to the expectation of many in its arguments. It will be published in a day or two, however, and the public can judge for themselves of its merits. The disputed territory, between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, has been decided in favor of the former. Mr. Webster was the counsel for his own State.

It commenced snowing, at nearly half past three, and, after continuing until it reached the depth of some three or four inches, a heavy fall of rain came on, which has only had the effect of rendering the streets impassable.

March 10.

The duel, which had been arranged between Mr. Clay and Mr. King, has been completely stopped, by the intervention of the law. Mr. King was bound over, last night, to keep the peace towards all citizens of the United States, and Henry Clay in particular, for twelve months, in the penalty of five thousand dollars.

Mr. Clay was arrested, last night, but told the officer that he was unwilling to attend at the magistrate's office then, but would pledge himself to appear in the morning, and in the meantime to keep the peace. Accordingly, Mr. Clay called, this morning, and entered into bond to keep the peace for twelve months towards all persons, and especially William R. King.

It has been rumored that, through the intervention of Mr. Tyler, the matter has been settled, but the report is premature. There is no doubt but that it will be satisfactorily settled, however; for the friends of the parties would not allow them to fight, in a quarrel growing out of a few heated words, on a very irritating topic.

There were two Cabinet meetings, yesterday, one of them on the subject of our *Relations with Great Britain*. There is no doubt that Mr. Fox has, under the instructions of his government, avowed the destruction of the Caroline as a government act, and demanded the release of McLeod, without trial, or his passport within ten days.

It is thought here that General Harrison

will be able to inform you, on good authority, that the Cabinet have had daily sessions since the receipt of Mr. Fox's letter about McLeod, and from what I can understand, they are determined not to interfere with the right of the judicial tribunal of the State of New York.

March 11.

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March 13.

The Senate is not in session to-day. They will meet to-morrow, act on a few remaining nominations, and then adjourn sine die. Only those places which are vacant by resignation, death, or the expiration of the term of appointment, are now to be filled. The President will, at leisure, prosecute the work of reform, e. turning out incumbents and appointing good whigs in their places.

The whigs are greatly alarmed, however, lest the President, in the plenitude of his power and generosity, should appoint some locos to office. He has already taken a loco clerk from the Treasury office and made him his Secretary to sign land patents. We have also a rumor in the city, which has occasioned great excitement, that Dr. Martin, a prominent writer for the *Globe*, was yesterday nominated as Consul to Paris. Mr. Van Buren nominated General Fenwick, of the army, for that place, but the General declined its acceptance.

Many who were most confident of obtaining office under General Harrison's administration have been miserably disappointed, and are already beginning to talk of revenge. The fact is that General Harrison brought with him from the North a list of appointments, already promised by him, and he adheres to his list with a pertinacity that admits of no remonstrance. Thus, Mr. Granger, the other day, determined to give the Baltimore Post Office to a gentleman who had strong claims for it, and he made the nomination to the President, but the President referred to his list and found that it was promised by him to another person, as long ago as last November.

Col. Chinn, of Louisiana, brother of the late member, came here a confident applicant for the District Attorneyship of Louisiana. He had high claims as a lawyer, and also as a gallant soldier under Harrison in the late war, but he found that the North Bend list had upon it the name of Balie Peyton, for this office. So, it is certain that there will be twenty disappointments to one appointment.

Mr. Sergeant is here, and there is reason to believe that he is waiting for instructions in regard to his mission to England. He will be sent out as soon as the new administration have determined what course to pursue in regard to the demands of Mr. Fox, and the other questions at issue with Great Britain.

Many believe that the administration will take a new course in regard to this subject—comply with the demand of Great Britain for the release of McLeod, without

trial—promise indemnity to all other persons who were concerned in the Caroline affair—propose a mode of settling the boundary dispute—and ask indemnity, perhaps an apology, for the invasion of our territory and the murder of our citizens in the destruction of the Caroline.

I have reason to believe that the release of McLeod is already determined upon.

General Scott was, detached in great haste, last night, to the northern frontier. I think it probable that he carries the order for the release of McLeod from the Lockport jail, and is also instructed to put down any popular attempt, which will certainly be made, to arrest and punish him.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Nathaniel P. Causin, Junr., Secretary to the President to sign patents.

Henry Southmayd, Assistant Collector of the Customs for District of New York, to reside at Jersey City.

James Donaghe, Collector at New Haven, Connecticut.

William P. Greene, Surveyor and Inspector at Providence, Rhode Island.

Robert Butler, Surveyor and Inspector at Smithfield, Virginia.

James M. Hartlor, Register Land Office at Jackson, Mississippi.

Jesse K. Dubora, Register Land Office at Palestine, Illinois.

Bernard Peyton, Deputy Post Master at Richmond, Virginia.

William Barron, Marshal for District of Vermont.

Solomon Lincoln, Marshal for District of Massachusetts.

Ebenezer Bacon, Collector of Customs, Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Miles Selden Watkins, Deputy Post Master at Huntsville, Alabama.

Ogden Hoffman, District Attorney, New York.

Wm. Pinkney, Surveyor, Baltimore.

Nathan Cummings, Collector, Portland, Me.

Austin Baldwin, Collector, Middletown, Connecticut.

Wm. R. Watson, Collector, Providence.

Geo. Howland, Surveyor, Tiverton, R.I.

Geo. W. Knight, Surveyor, Pawtucket, R. I.

Daniel Rensick, Collector, Kennebunk, Me.

Tristram Storor, Collector, Saco, Me.

The appointments which have been sent to the Senate for confirmation have been chiefly to fill vacancies. It may be of some use to state our belief that removals and appointments generally which seem to be expected, will not take place without deliberation, for which time and opportunity are necessary.—*Madisonian.*

From the Charleston Courier.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.—The Commencement of this flourishing institution, at the College Building, in Broad-street on Tuesday night last, was quite a brilliant celebration. A numerous and intelligent audience of both sexes thronged the pit, crowded the galleries, graced the boxes, and beamed from the seats. Beauty lent the charm of its smile to the interesting ceremonial, and approving smile as a votive offering to the shrine of science. The exercises commenced with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. Post. The annual report of the Faculty, to the Board of Trustees, was read by Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, Dean of the Faculty, setting forth the proceedings of the institution, during the past collegiate year, its flattering progress with a class of near 150 students, from several states and territories, and concluding with the presentation of a class of fifty-one students for graduation; whereupon the degree of M. D., and the Diploma of the College were conferred on the respective members of the graduating class by Henry A. Desaussure, Esq., President pro tem. of the Board of Trustees.

LIST OF GRADUATES, for 1841.

1. N. P. Marion, Cokesbury.
2. Jos. G. Gaffney, Spartanburg.
3. Edward M. Boykin, Camden.
4. Ed. A. Gibson, Fairfield District.
5. Allen P. Green, Columbia.
6. R. W. Bates, Newbury.
7. R. B. Rice, Colleton.
8. J. E. Hix, Union.
9. John Swann, Pittsburgh, N. C.
10. L. E. T. Vente, Charleston.
11. Wm. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
12. R. Nance, Selma, Ala.
13. A. P. Pelzer, Charleston.
14. J. H. Beachman, Abbeville.
15. James M. Boyce, Laurens.
16. James H. Hill, Houston, Ga.
17. Fred. H. Spencer, Ala.
18. C. H. Durban, Fairfield.
19. D. E. Wilson, Williamsburg.
20. B. F. Kilgore, Greenville.
21. Joseph Yates, Charleston.
22. Alex. McLeod, Marlborough.
23. B. H. Hope, York.
24. J. B. Byrd, Abbeville.
25. J. B. Jones, Pittsburgh, N. C.
26. George Buist, Charleston.
27. D. G. W. Richardson, Fairfield.
28. H. H. Smith, Chester.
29. S. H. Rives, Lowndes co., Ala.
30. J. R. McQueen, Marion.
31. W. J. Keitt, Orangeburg.
32. N. W. Herring, Lenoir co., N. C.
33. Saml. D. McGill, Williamsburg.
34. O. T. Hart, Edisto Island.
35. W. S. Boyd, Sumter.
36. John E. Bigum, Augusta, Ga.
37. J. W. Maynard, Edgefield.
38. E. Witsell, Colleton.
39. P. Pritchard, St. Lukes.
40. John A. Hodges, Marlborough Dist.
41. O. Youngblood, Pike co., Ala.
42. J. C. Haynesworth, Sumter.
43. C. L. Moore, Charleston.
44. B. W. Blakewood, Beaufort.
45. J. F. Bryant, York.
46. M. G. Hart, Orangeburg.
47. J. W. Roberts, Barnwell.
48. John M. Shelton, Fairfield.
49. L. Lichenstein, Charleston.
50. E. Ellis, Beaufort.
51. Saml. T. Singletary, Williamsburg.

RECAPITULATION.

- 41 from South Carolina.
- 4 from North Carolina.
- 4 from Alabama.
- 2 from Georgia.

Total 51

The silver cup, for the best thesis—a dissertation on Caloric—was awarded to W. J. Keitt, of Orangeburg; and honorable mention was made of the dissertation on Sleep, by A. P. Green, of Columbia.

A chaste and eloquent valedictory was then pronounced by Dr. Dickson; to the graduating class, inculcating the lessons and principles for the regulation of professional conduct and deportment, necessary to the formation of the scientific, skillful, humane, and gentlemanly physician.

H. A. Desaussure, Esq., as acting President of the Board of Trustees (in the absence of the President, Mitchell King, Esq., absent on a tour to Europe,) followed with a similar address, of much merit in both matter and style; and full of valuable and paternal admonitions to the youthful band, about to embark, under their own guidance, upon the sea of life, and to assume the high duties of a most responsible profession. A benediction from the officiating clergyman closed the highly interesting ceremonial.

Well may Charleston look with maternal and gratified pride, on her domestic institutions for the education of youth. Her Medical College is already in the zenith of its usefulness and fame; her High School is in the full and flood tide of successful experiment; and her own peculiar College, the College of Charleston, now numbering 55 students, with a promise of more, and to be abundantly supplied with alumni in future, from its nursery the High School, is moving slowly but surely, in a right and radiant line, to the point of culmination.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

This institution so far, has met the expectations of its friends, and its prosperity, with its usefulness, will be increased as it proceeds in improvement and stability. If the high reputation it has attained contributes to the extension of the number of students, it must be ascribed to the attention, ability, industry and zeal of the Professors, who have devoted so much of their time to the advancement and improvement of the medical science in this section of the union; and it must be a gratification to them to witness their College increasing in reputation and in the number of students who attend the lectures, while similar institutions, in other parts of the country, have not been as prosperous.

At the commencement of the College, held on Saturday the 6th inst., the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following named gentlemen:

- A. J. Robertson, Augusta, Ga.
- G. S. Strickland, Jackson Co., Ga.
- P. S. S. Ogilvie, Edgefield, S. C.
- Tilman Douglas, Burke Co., Ga.
- J. C. McCullers, Jefferson Co., Ga.
- John D. Griffin, Newnan, Ga.
- C. C. Howard, Chambers Co., Ala.
- J. J. Irby, Talbotton, Ga.
- Wm. M. Williams, Richmond Co., Ga.
- A. W. Wain, Talbotton, Ga.
- M. G. Hagood, Haynesville, Ala.
- E. B. Hook, Augusta, Ga.
- Wm. J. Mitchell, Alexandria, Ala.
- Geo. A. Hubbard, Milledgeville, Ga.
- Wm. H. Cumming, Savannah, Ga.
- S. D. McNair, Richmond Co., Ga.
- H. R. Cook, Augusta, Ga.
- John T. Bartow, Savannah, Ga.
- E. J. Barry, Augusta, Ga.

After the degree was conferred, an able, eloquent and appropriate address to the Graduates, was delivered by Professor Dugas, a copy of which has been solicited for publication.—*Constitutionalist.*

From the Savannah Republican.

The temperance movement now in progress in this town, is calculated to do an incalculable amount of good. Its salutary effects are known to us from accurate information received on the subject. It has extended already so far as to diminish to some extent, the importation into this place from northern ports, of spirituous liquors. May its good effects continue to increase, and may the Reverend gentleman who is devoting his time and talents in so righteous a cause, and all those who are engaged with him, receive the reward of their Heavenly Master.

The pledge subscribed to by the members is in the following form:
SAVANNAH CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.
"In hoc signo vinces."

I HEREBY PROMISE
To abstain from all
INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
while I am
a member
of this
Society, ex-
cept when
prescribed
as a
MEDICINE,
by a skil-
ful per-
son.

admitted 1841.

J. F. O'NEILL.

On the back of the pledge is the form of a prayer which is used daily by those who subscribe thereto. It is as follows: "May God grant me grace to keep my pledge, through the cross and passion of Jesus Christ. Amen."

The Second Baptist Church in Charleston.—It is with much pleasure and satisfaction we announce to the friends of religion in the community, that the Rev. James C. Furman has accepted the call which had been unanimously extended to him, to take the Pastoral charge of this Church. Mr. Furman has been, for the last seven years, the useful and beloved Pastor of the Church, at Society Hill, Darlington District. He is the youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Furman, who was well known and is remembered in this community, as the honored and reverend Pastor of the Baptist Church here for nearly forty years—doing good to the souls and bodies of his fellowmen.

The Second Baptist Church being without a permanent place of worship, earnestly appeal to their friends and fellow-citizens, for aid to assist them in accomplishing the object they have undertaken. The Church has appointed Committees to solicit donations and subscriptions from their fellow-citizens, to aid them in the erection of their contemplated place of worship, and in a few days the Committees will enter upon their duties.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1841.

The Court of Common Pleas for this District commenced its Spring Term on Monday last, Judge Evans presiding.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun passed through this place on Saturday last, on his return home from Washington.

Oliver Lyon has been appointed and commissioned by the Governor, Notary Public for Charleston District.

The Members of Congress friendly to the late Administration, politely tendered to Mr. Van Buren a public dinner, which he respectfully declined, for reasons similar to those which he gave to his Philadelphia friends not long since, who offered him the same testimony of their esteem.

Cars, for the transportation of passengers and the mail, have again commenced running on the South Carolina Rail Road. If the weather should continue dry, for a few days longer, we presume that the freight Cars will again be run through. We are yet one mail behind in the receipt of our Charleston papers.

OUR COTTON.

It was justly remarked by the distinguished individuals of this and other Southern States, who issued the great Cotton Circular in 1839, that the great staple of the South had attained a high national importance—that from a simple article of merchandise it has become the great instrument of exchange, and in some measure the regulator of the currency. At this day, the price of Cotton affects sensibly the price of American products generally; the prosperity of the Cotton interest involves that of our great productive interests. It has become, therefore, the obvious duty of our whole people, and the duty of the press, to regard the influences which are, or may be brought to bear upon Cotton, with something more than a feeling of vague curiosity, or transient speculation.

It appears evident from all corroborated circumstances, that Great Britain is unfriendly to the Cotton interest of this country. True, our Cotton is bought in large quantities in England, but there is still an evident and pervading desire to purchase elsewhere, if practicable. The Cotton of India, of Egypt, and of South America,

Liverpool than corresponding quantities of American production. Several causes conspire to produce the state of feeling from which this conduct proceeds.

In the first place, there still lingers many impulses of rivalry and jealousy, if not of positive envy and dislike, in the breast of our country's surly progenitor. John Bull looks upon the thrift, enterprise, and greatness of Brother Jonathan, very much as a tyrannical father would upon those of a son who had flogged and fled from him a minor—with something of pride, certainly, but with more of dislike and aversion, and a spice of smothered self reproach. This may have a remote bearing, but it has no inconsiderable one.

The next excitement to hostility, against our commercial interest, is a deep rooted and palpable one. Great Britain as a nation is vehemently anti-slavery, and is becoming more and more engaged in the cause every day. She has abolished slavery from her dominions, and not satisfied with the irreparable situation in which she has placed herself, is now very busy with its existence in our country. This line of conduct is embraced in a spirit of fanaticism, by thousands of her inhabitants.

It has for sometime been a cardinal feature in the policy of Great Britain, to strengthen her position in the East. This is undoubtedly with a view to direct her Agricultural interests that way. India is the original seat of the Cotton culture. From these and other considerations which we have not time to enumerate, we say beware of that stiff necked creature John Bull. We make these remarks, not to discourage our planters, but to warn them against placing too much confidence, in a country which is at variance with them, upon many subjects, to us of infinite importance.

The weather since our last has been delightful. The sun has shed his genial rays upon us for a week past, and in addition to "Sol's" bright presence, a mild and gentle South wind has breathed upon us its Spring timed influence.

"It is the Spring, the soft delicious Spring, Wearing a garland of just budding flowers, Stirring the young leaves with her gentle wing, And making green the paths of forest bowers— Whose smiles we such chastened beauty fling Along the track of the swift-speeding hours; Her breath comes sweetly to the withered earth, And lo! what sudden loveliness has birth!"